APPENDIX A: FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TABLES

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TABLES LITTLE SNAKE FIELD OFFICE & BROWNS PARK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Fire Management Strategies
The WRFO FMP guidance for fire suppression is to develop an Appropriate Management Response (AMR) plan that recognizes fire as a natural part of the range and forest ecosystem. AMR strategies would be tailored to address areas of significant constraints including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), critical habitat for T&E species, areas of soil instability, cultural resources, and areas of other critical resource constraints.

Suppression Strategy: Under the concept of Appropriate Management Response (AMR) the range of responses available to implement protection objectives for unplanned ignitions are:

Control - Direct perimeter control and extinguishment
Containment - Fire spread is limited by utilizing natural barriers or manually and/or mechanically constructed line.
Confinement - Fire spread is managed by utilizing a combination of direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, fuel, and weather factors.
Control and extinguishment with an emphasis on Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)

Management Strategy: Criteria to use for developing a multiple management objective response:

Risk to firefighters and public health and safety
Resource Management Objectives and Constraints described in each Polygon
Threats and values to be protected
Weather
Fuel Conditions
Cost efficiencies
Resource Availability

Management strategies and action points will be based on fire activity and location. Normally, specific actions or combinations of actions will be determined on site by the incident commander.

POLYGON NAME	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS	SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS
A1- Cedar Mountain **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Communication sites Cultural rock features Urban interface	The objective in this area is to provide some form of protection ranging from suppression to notification of land owner and protection of communication sites, target range, picnic area, and trail within the area. Additional objectives include: • Provide protection for the cultural rock	Limit wildland fire within perimeter	No heavy equipment within perimeter. In 1956 the BLM granted the Colorado Army National Guard a 40 acre tract for the use as a small arms rifle range in Township 7N, Range 91W, and Section 16. The fire management polygon has an associated Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) base layer map in WFDSS and Wildcad for fire management safety,

	features within the area. • Provide protection for all communication sites, power lines, and buildings.		objectives, and strategies. Fire and field personnel need to follow UXO safety through UXO awareness briefings and following safety guidelines in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG).
B1- Urban Interface **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands Oil & Gas Facilities Sage Grouse habitat	The primary objective is to protect big game severe winter range and sage grouse habitat. Wildland fires will be suppressed because of the large private land holdings. This is a priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. BLM lands adjoining National Forest or State Lands will be managed consistent with fire management goals on those adjoining lands. Additional objectives include: • Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail. • Provide some form of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • Provide protection for all communication sites, power lines, and buildings.	Wildfire is not desired in greater sage-grouse priority habitat. Limit wildfires in sage-grouse priority habitat to 500 acres or less in size when possible. Fire and vegetation treatments can be utilized to improve big game winter habitat and may be used in greater sage-grouse habitat providing objectives for sage-grouse management are met (resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	No heavy equipment in the facility area. Rock art sites are recorded in the polygon, therefore, use of fire retardant along cliffs should be avoided or the area archaeologist should be consulted prior to application. Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance on the Yampa Valley Trail. Avoid constructing permanent fire brakes on ridges or saddles. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities, such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.
B2- Sandhills/Crooked Wash/Axial **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2**	The primary objective is to protect the sage grouse, big game winter range by maintaining and improving browse conditions as well as	Burn <10% in prescribed or Management Objectives fires over a 10-year period outside of greater sage-grouse habitat. Manage all wildfires to <500	Avoid heavy equipment use of surface disturbance though the Yampa Valley Trail. Rock art sites are recorded in the polygon, therefore, use of fire

<u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Sage Grouse Cultural resources near cliff faces	creating a vegetative mosaic. Additional objective include: • Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley trail. • Provide some form of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line and communication sites in polygon. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • Provide protection all for communication sites, power lines, and buildings. • Provide protection for all cultural sites, including Juniper Hot Springs wickiup, Axial Basin rock art/rock shelter, Round Bottom homestead, and Monument Butte rock art.	acres to protect sage grouse habitat/ production areas and big game winter range (resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	retardant along cliffs should be avoided or the area archaeologist should be consulted prior to application. Limit equipment use in travel restricted areas to existing roads and trails. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.
B3- Irish Canyon ACEC **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities Cultural Sites Sage Grouse Winter Use Habitat	The objective is to protect the area from wildfire. The area contains remnant plant associations, and Colorado BLM sensitive plant species, scenic quality and geologic value concerns. Fire is considered a natural process within the plant communities. However, because of its high scenic value, the area will be protected from wildland fires. Additional objectives include: • Provide protection for the rock art interpretive site and trail, and other identified cultural features. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • Provide protection	Burn <25% in one year. Wildfire is not desired in sage-grouse priority habitat within this polygon (resource guideline: Suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible. Rock art sites are recorded in the polygon, therefore, use of fire retardant along cliffs should be avoided or the area archaeologist should be consulted prior to application. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

	for the campground and associated facilities.		
B4- Big Gulch **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities Cultural Sites Sage grouse habitat	Fire is desired for habitat improvement. However, wildland fires will be suppressed because of the large private land holdings and critical sage grouse habitat. This is a priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. Additional objectives include: • Provide the maximum level of protection for sage grouse habitat. • Provide appropriate level of protection for big game severe winter range. • Provide the appropriate level of protection for private property, oil and gas sites, and facilities within the polygon. • Provide protection for all communication sites, power lines, and buildings. • (Protection can range from suppression to notification of private owners).	Limit wildfires in sage-grouse habitat to 500 acres or less in size when possible. Fire and vegetation treatments can be utilized to improve big game winter habitat and may be used in greater sage-grouse habitat providing objectives for sage-grouse management are met. Optimally, no more than 10% of big game severe winter range should be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years(resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	No heavy equipment in the facility area. Rock art sites are recorded in the polygon, therefore, use of fire retardant along cliffs should be avoided or the area archaeologist should be consulted prior to application. Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance on BLM lands. Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

B5- Browns Park **Fire Regime: 3& 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Sage grouse habitat T&E Ute Ladies Tresses by the Green River WUI	The primary objective is to protect the critical sagebrush as well as deer severe winter range. BLM lands within the area will be managed in conjunction with the NWR. • Provide protection for all communication site, power lines, and buildings.	Burn <10% over the next 10 years in sagebrush habitats (resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	Minimal use of heavy equipment in sagebrush stands, and use existing roads and trails to avoid long term resource damage. Work with Browns Park NWR on use of mechanized equipment on Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) lands. The Lodore School (5MF1127) and Two Bar Ranch (5MF1126) are located within the polygon on FWS land. These sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and should be protected from wildfire with full suppression and other actions consistent with preservation of these sites. Rock art sites are recorded in the polygon, therefore, use of fire retardant along cliffs should be avoided or the area archaeologist should be consulted prior to application for the preservation of the sites.
B6- Scandinavian Gulch **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Land and Structures Sage Grouse Habitat	The objective is to protect and maintain sage grouse habitat and big game winter range. Additional objectives include: • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sties and associated facilities. • Provide the appropriate protection for private property, and work with the sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for managed fires in the area.	Limit wildfires in sage-grouse habitat to 500 acres or less in size when possible. Fire and vegetation treatments can be utilized to improve big game winter habitat and may be used in greater sage-grouse habitat providing objectives for sage-grouse management are met. Optimally, no more than 15% big game winter range will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years (resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	This is a travel restricted area; limit the use of heavy equipment to existing roads and trails whenever possible. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines aerial power lines. Avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges and saddles.
B7- Bald Mountain Basin **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u>	The primary objective is to protect and maintain sage-grouse habitat and big game severe winter range. For sage grouse, limit fire to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside	Burn <10% in prescribed or managed fires over a 10-year period outside of sage-grouse habitat. Optimally, no more than 10% of big game habitat will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Limit	Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads and trails, where possible, in the pinyon/juniper woodland because of possibility of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of the

Sage Grouse Habitat Industry Infrastructure Powerlines Oil & Gas Facilities	of the breeding period. This area contains a significant number of old vegetative treatments (chaining's) that need to be retreated. Additional objectives include: • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • Provide protection for all communication sites, power lines, and buildings. • (Protection can range from suppression to notification of private owners).	wildfires in sage-grouse habitat to 500 acres or less in size when possible. Fire and vegetation treatments can be utilized to improve big game winter habitat and may be used in greater sage-grouse habitat providing objectives for sage-grouse management are met. (Resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as ground pipelines and aerial power lines.
B8- Slater Creek **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 1** Highest Protection Priorities: Private Lands & Structures Oil and Gas Facilities Sage Grouse Habitat Planned Actions:	The objective in this area is to protect and maintain sage-grouse habitat, and to improve habitat for deer and pronghorn using fuel treatments to improve the shrub area class diversity. Additional objectives include: • Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • (Protection can range from suppression, to notification of private owners).	Burn <10% in prescribed or managed fires over a 10-year period. Limit wildfires in sage-grouse habitat to 500 acres or less in size when possible. Fire and vegetation treatments can be utilized to improve big game winter habitat and may be used in greater sage-grouse habitat providing objectives for sage-grouse management are met. Optimally, no more than 10% of big game winter range will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Manage wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less (resource guidelines; suppression is standard operating procedure for B polygon).	- Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles.
C1- Serviceberry **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Private Lands Sage Grouse Habitat Holmes Homestead T12N, R90W	The objective in this area is to improve habitat for deer and pronghorn using fuel treatment to improve the shrub age class diversity, and to enhance sage grouse habitat. For sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.	Burn <10% in prescribed or managed fire over a 10-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of severe winter range for mule deer and pronghorn will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Protect and maintain the limited amount of sage-grouse habitat within this polygon. Manage all wildland fire at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Protect Holmes	Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limit use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles. Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for managed fires is in place, a suppression-

		Homestead (5MF527: T 12 N, R 90W) historic structures from wildfire.	oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. The same constraints will occur with fires in the area of oil and gas facilities.
C2- Ponderosa Pine **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> WUI	The primary objective in this area is to promote the long term health of ponderosa pine. Fire is generally desired in this polygon. This is a high priority area for hazard fuel treatments to reduce the fire risk to isolated cabins and residences on Douglas Mountain.	Understory and mixed severity fires in the ponderosa pine are desired, however avoid managing larger fires for resource benefit that are resulting in greater than 60% mortality of ponderosa trees 10 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and greater. Small mosaic burns are desired in sharptail habitat with prescribed burning limited to outside of the breeding period.	Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles. Wildfires that threaten private land will be suppressed until agreements can be negotiated with landowners.
C3- Lodgepole Pine **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u>	The primary objective is to promote the long term forest health. Fire is desired in Lodgepole Pine and Aspen for regeneration. Burns in this this fuel type are desired, particularly for aspen regeneration. Suppression resource must be aware of bark beetle mitigation measures during all fire operations for fire fighter safety.	Re-evaluate management strategy if greater than 50% of the area is burned within the next 10-years.	Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles.
C4- Danforth Hills **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u>	Manage naturally ignited fires <500 acres in size throughout this area to promote a vegetative mosaic.	Optimally, limit prescribed and wildfires to <25% of the area over the next 10 years.	No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Rehabilitate newly constructed fire suppression lines or trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles and to stabilize fragile soils.
C5- Sand Wash **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u>	The three main objectives in this area are: 1. Protect sage grouse leks/winter range by maintaining the current grass forage base. 2. Maintain the current grass, forage, and	Wildfire is not desired in sage-grouse priority habitat in this polygon. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April 1-June 30 in sage grouse production areas. Suppress all fires during horse foaling	Minimize surface disturbance to prevent weed invasion. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. In 1964 the Colorado Army National Guard acquired The Sand

	browse base for the wild horse herd. 3. Maintain the current amount of pinyon/juniper cover for wild horses in the HMA. Additional objectives include: Provide protection for Clay Buttes Wickiup site. • Provide some form of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power lines. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities • (Protection can range from suppression to notification of private owners).	season March 1- June 15	Wash site by permit for use as a 105mm artillery range. This resulted in a total acreage for Sand Wash artillery range of 23,065.77 acreage comprised of the following sections: T 9N R-99-W Sections 35, 36; T 9N R-98-W Sections 31, 32, 33, 34; T 8N R-99-W Sections 1, 2, 12, 13, 14 and N 112 and SE 114 of Section 11 and N 112 of NE 114 - Section 23 E 112, NW 114, and E 112 of SW 114 - Section 24 T 8N R-98-W Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and the portions of sections 27, 28, 29, and 30 north of Colorado Highway 3 18. The fire management polygon has an associated Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) base layer map in WFDSS and Wildcad for fire management safety, objectives, and strategies. Fire and field personnel need to follow UXO safety through UXO awareness briefings and following safety guidelines in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG).
C6- Antelope Winter **Fire Regime: 1** **Condition Class: 3**	The objective is to enhance pronghorn severe winter range. Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments to create a vegetative mosaic.	Burn <25% over a 10-year period. Optimally, no more than 25% of pronghorn winter range will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.	Within one mile around the community of Greystone, fire will receive direct control with the goal of limiting 90% of the fires to ¼ acre or less.
C7- Cold Spring **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 2**	The objective will be to maintain and protect habitat for sage-grouse. Additional objectives include providing some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities (Protection can range from suppression to notification of private owners).	Burn <10% over a 10-year period outside of sage-grouse priority habitat. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final size of 100 acres or less.	Limited suppression strategy may be optimal in some areas for fire fighter safety concerns due to heavy fuel loading and steep slopes. Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and

			aerial power lines.
C8- Dry Creek/Hoy Flat **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2**	The objective is to protect sage grouse habitat. Limit fires to smaller mosaic burns.	Burn<25% over a 10-year period outside of sage-grouse priority habitat. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final size of 100 acres or less.	Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles.
C9- Dry Mountain/Bears Ears **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2**	The objective is to avoid large, stand replacement fires to reduce the probability of large-scale erosion and cheatgrass invasion. Additional objective includes providing the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.	Burn <15% over a 10-year period.	Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles. Rehabilitate newly constructed fire suppression lines or trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles and to stabilize fragile soils. Limited suppression strategy may be optimal in some areas for fire fighter safety concerns due to heavy fuel loading and steep slopes. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.
D1- West Little Snake **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2**	The objective is to encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities except in sage-grouse priority habitat. Additional objectives include: • Provide some form of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • Provide protection for all communication site, power lines, and buildings. Resources Constraints- For managed wildland fires evaluate burned areas in the pinyon/juniper woodland and		Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limit use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges or saddles. Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for managed fires is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. The same constraints will occur with fires in the area of oil and gas facilities. Limited suppression strategies may be employed for firefighter safety and least cost.

	determine if reseeding is needed to prevent cheatgrass or other invasive species from posing a problem. In areas where insufficient herbaceous plant or seed source exists, Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) will determine if the fire start will be managed for resource benefit.		
D2-WSAs **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 1**	Encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities.	Burn <50% over a one year period.	A full range of management responses are available with emphasis on multiple management objectives. Fires deemed unsuitable for resource benefit, when analyzed in WFDSS, will be managed using a range of management responses with the emphasis on a perimeter control strategy. Additional constraints include: • Restoration concurrent with or as soon as practicable upon completion of controlled fire measures. • Limit the use of heavy equipment to roads and trails if possible, and avoid constructing permanent fire breaks on ridges and saddles. • Minimize surface disturbance to prevent weed invasion. • Use conditional fire suppression to allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TABLES WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

Fire Management Strategies
The WRFO FMP guidance for fire suppression is to develop an Appropriate Management Response (AMR) plan that recognizes fire as a natural part of the range and forest ecosystem. AMR strategies would be tailored to address areas of significant constraints including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), critical habitat for T&E species, areas of soil instability, cultural resources, and areas of other critical resource constraints.

Suppression Strategy: Under the concept of Appropriate Management Response (AMR) the range of responses available to implement protection objectives for unplanned ignitions are:

Control - Direct perimeter control and extinguishment
Containment - Fire spread is limited by utilizing natural barriers or manually and/or mechanically constructed line.
Confinement - Fire spread is managed by utilizing a combination of direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, fuel, and weather factors.
Control and extinguishment with an emphasis on Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)

Management Strategy: Criteria to use for developing a multiple management objective response:

Risk to firefighters and public health and safety
Resource Management Objectives and Constraints described in each Polygon
Threats and values to be protected
Weather
Fuel Conditions
Cost efficiencies
Resource Availability

Management strategies and action points will be based on fire activity and location. Normally, specific actions or combinations of actions will be determined on site by the incident commander.

B Polygons

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY: The Appropriate Management Response to an unplanned ignition within "B" polygons would generally be a full suppression action (direct perimeter control). A management strategy that uses natural or pre-constructed barriers or environmental conditions to confine a fire to a predetermined area within the maximum acreage parameters for the specific polygon may also be warranted.

A site-specific suppression or management strategy for all natural ignitions based on weather forecasts, fuel conditions and availability of suppression resources that is consistent with the resource management objectives and constraints should be implemented. Once the decadal burn thresholds have been reached by either planned or unplanned ignitions, a review of objectives and strategies should take place to develop new suppression criteria on all wildland fires.

POLYGON NAME	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS	SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS
B1-W Blue Mountain **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Suitable Sagebrush Canopies Serviceberry & Chokecherry Aspen Communities	*Manage using AMR for fire disturbance size of <200 acres to promote a vegetation pattern in continuous sagebrush stands *Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to minimize large scale loss of suitable sagebrush canopies *Maintain overall mature canopy characteristics in the serviceberry, chokecherry and aspen communities as big game/blue grouse cover component	*Avoid large scale involvement of sagebrush canopies; a modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for natural starts with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres *Minimize involvement of serviceberry, chokecherry and aspen communities	*Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable *No mechanized fire line construction due to high density of cultural sites *Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. *No motorized equipment off designated roads in Moosehead ACEC/Road Closure Area. *No retardant in Moosehead ACEC riparian/wetland habitats
B2-W Elk Springs **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Private Lands Oil & Gas Facilities	*Protect private lands and oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires *Manage for fire disturbances of <200 acres within the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic	*A confine or contain suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres	*None
B3-W Salt Desert Shrub **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: All Native Plant Communities Fragile Soils	*Minimize fire induced conversion of native plant communities to cheat grass or other non-native plant communities *Maintain extent and distribution of low (<3') forms of sagebrush types, particularly east of Wolf Creek, as high-density sage grouse winter use habitat	*Limit fire size, where possible, to 50 acres or less *Provide immediate rehabilitation efforts on any fire exceeding 10 acres in size	*No mechanized fire line construction due to fragile soils *Off road equipment use should be minimized due to fragile soils, and any disturbance resulting from suppression efforts should immediately be rehabilitated to prevent further motorized vehicular access

			*Hose lays preferred to running attack * No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Raven Ridge and Coal Oil Rim ACECs
B4-W Crooked Wash /Indian Valley **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities Cultural Sites Sage Grouse Winter Use Habitat	*Manage for small sized fire disturbances to promote a vegetation mosaic pattern in continuous sagebrush stands *Maintain extent and distribution of low (<3') forms of sagebrush type as high-density sage grouse winter use habitat *Guard against inclusion by fire of oil and gas facilities within the White River Dome area *Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to minimize large-scale loss of suitable sagebrush canopies	*Avoid large-scale involvement of sagebrush canopies, while promoting a vegetation pattern in continuous sagebrush stands *A confine or contain suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres	*Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable *No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites & fragile soils *Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Blacks Gulch ACEC
B5-W Douglas Creek **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities Cultural Sites	*Protect oil and gas facilities and cultural resource sites when threatened by public land fires *Manage for small fire disturbances (up to 30-40 acres in size in PJ or sagebrush) to promote a vegetation mosaic *Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to mitigate potential fire impacts to oil and gas facilities and cultural sites	*A confine or contain suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres in PJ or sagebrush, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres	*Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable *No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites & fragile soils *Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles *No retardant use in riparian areas of Douglas Creek ACEC *No motorized equipment off designated roads in Canyon Pintado National Historic District *Only water or foam can be used in Canyon Pintado area *Fires within the Canyon Pintado National Historic District will have a Resource Advisor ordered. The identified Resource Advisor will ensure White River Field Office cultural staff are advised of suppression and rehab activities
B6-W Yellow Creek	*Protect known cultural sites and vegetation types with high	*A confine or contain suppression strategy may be appropriate for	*Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable

Fire Regime: 4 **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Cultural Sites Vegetation Types With High Potential For Occurrence For Sites i.e. Old Growth (P/J) T & E Species Plant Communities <u>Planned Actions:</u> 2013/14 – Crossroads Park 108 acres MX treatment (Lop & Scatter)	potential for occurrence of cultural sites (PJ type) when threatened by public land fires *Manage naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic *Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in both the PJ type and in sagebrush dominated drainages to break up the continuous fuels connecting large stands of PJ; thus mimicking natural perturbations and minimizing large scale involvement of the PJ type	fires with the potential to burn <200 acres in PJ or sagebrush, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres	*No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites, high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations, and fragile soils *Limit use of retardant due to high potential of rare plants (listed threatened species), notably on barren ridges and slopes where potential habitat exists *Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Duck Creek ACEC *Fires which involve old growth pinyon/juniper that enter into extended attack will have a Resource Advisor ordered
B7-W Piceance Creek **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Land and Structures T&E Species Plant Communities	*Protect agricultural lands and residences when threatened by public land fires	*None	*No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use on toe slopes (barren lands), on both sides of Piceance Creek from Collins Gulch down to the confluence of Dry Fork Piceance Creek due to rare plants (listed threatened species) *No motorized equipment or vehicle use off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs, Ryan Gulch, and Deer Gulch ACECs
B8-W Magnolia **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Industry Infrastructure Powerlines Oil & Gas Facilities	*Utilize multiple management objectives, when possible, for small fire disturbances (up to 50 acres in size in PJ or sagebrush) to promote a vegetation diversity *Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments to mitigate potential fire impacts to oil and gas facilities as well as to achieve age and structural	*Reclaim any route(s) into the fire that did not exist prior to the fire	*No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, and fragile soils *Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due

	diversity in the mountain shrub type		to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs ACEC
B9-W Meeker East **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands & Structures <u>Planned Actions:</u> 2013 – Wilson/Baldy 26 acres MX treatment (Hazard tree removal along roads)	*Protect private land and structures when threatened by public land fires *Manage BLM lands adjoining National Forest Lands or Colorado Division of Wildlife Lands consistent with fire management goals on those adjoining lands	*None	*None
B10-W White River **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands Mature Cottonwood Stands Mature Riparian Shrub	*Protect mature cottonwood stands as bald eagle nest and roost habitat, mature riparian shrub, and private lands when threatened by public land fires *Protect private land and structures when threatened by public land fires	*Minimize loss of cottonwood trees, especially mature individuals, & minimize sediment entering river	*No mechanical fire line construction or vehicle use within riparian zones *No retardant use within the White River ACEC (entire unit) due to T&E river fishes

C Polygons

<u>MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:</u>

A full range of management responses are available within “C” polygons.

A site-specific suppression or management strategy for all natural ignitions based on weather forecasts, fuel conditions and availability of suppression resources that is consistent with the resource management objectives and constraints should be implemented. Once the decadal burn thresholds have been reached by either planned or unplanned ignitions, a review of objectives and strategies should take place to develop new suppression criteria on all wildland fires. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

POLYGON NAME	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS	SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS
C1-BakingPowder /Pinyon Ridge **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Cultural Sites Fragile Soils	*Manage for fire disturbances of <200 acres within the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages	*Limit fires to 200 acres in the PJ type and 400 acres in sagebrush *Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable *Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit are 250 acres in PJ and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 2,500 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel	*No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites, the Pinyon Ridge Roadless Area, and fragile soils *Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Restrict use to existing roads and trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils and Pinyon Ridge Roadless Area *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles
C2W-Spooky Mountain **Fire Regime: 3** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Deserado Mine	*Protect Deserado Coal Mine, conveyor belt, and railroad when threatened by public land fires *Manage for fire disturbances up to 100 acres in size in juniper and 200 acres in size in sagebrush throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic	*Limit fires to 100 acres in juniper and 200 acres in sagebrush *Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit are 300 acres in Juniper and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels	*Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Coal Oil Rim ACEC.
C3W-Spring Creek /Big Ridge **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 KV Powerline Oil & Gas Facilities	*Manage naturally ignited fires of up to 500 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic *Protect the Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 KV powerline and scattered oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires	*Limit fires to 500 acres in both PJ and sagebrush *Maximum acceptable burned acres within the unit are 750 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 1,500 acres in PJ and 4,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels	*Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Coal Draw ACEC; no retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC
C4W-Rabbit Mountain /Dragon Trail	*Manage naturally ignited fires up to 500 acres in size throughout	*Limit fires to 500 acres in PJ and sagebrush	*No mechanized line construction due to high potential of cultural

Fire Regime: 4 **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities	the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic *Protect scattered oil & gas facilities when threatened by public land fires	*Maximum acceptable acres burned per year in the PJ and sagebrush types is 750 acres; decadal maximum for the same types is 1,500 acres *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel	sites *Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles
C5W-Greasewood Creek **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil Shale, Sodium & Gas Facilities Rare Plant Species	*Maintain the present extent of mature PJ canopies as big game thermal and security cover *Manage naturally ignited fires up to 40 acres in size in PJ and up to 500 acres in size in sagebrush or mountain shrub types *Multiple management objectives may be appropriate to enhance deer winter range *Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in both the sagebrush and mountain shrub types to break up the continuous fuels connecting mature stands of PJ to prevent large scale involvement of the PJ type	*Limit fires to 100 acres in PJ and 200-500 acres in sagebrush or mountain shrub types *Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit are 250 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 750 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush and mountain shrub throughout the unit *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel	*No mechanical fire line construction, and limited retardant use, due to high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations and fragile soils *Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment off designated roads, and no retardant use in the Upper Greasewood and Lower Greasewood ACECs
C6W-Lower Piceance Basin **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil Shale, Sodium & Gas Facilities Rare Plant Species Ponderosa Pine Communities <u>Planned Actions:</u> 2013/14 – Crossroads Park 63 acres MX treatment (Lop & Scatter)	*Manage naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size in PJ and up to 500 acres in size in sagebrush types throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic *Multiple management objectives may be appropriate to enhance deer habitat, notably through emphasizing disturbances of 30-40 acres (optimal size) in mature PJ *Maintain continuing development of mature PJ stands on 40% of the large Piceance and Yellow Creek chainings *Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in the chained areas to break up the continuous, heavy fuels to prevent large acreage burns within these chainings *Conduct prescribed burns or	*Limit fires to 200 acres in PJ and 200-500 acres in the sagebrush type *Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 500 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in the sagebrush type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 1,500 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel *Areas containing ponderosa pine will be given special management consideration in accordance with the White River Field Office Resource Management Plan, Record of Decision, Pages 2-19	*No mechanized fire line construction, and limited retardant use due to high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations and fragile soils *Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Ryan Gulch ACEC

	other fuels management treatments in sagebrush dominated drainages to break up the continuous fuels connecting large stands of PJ *Protect oil shale, sodium, and gas facilities scattered throughout the unit when threatened by public land fires		
C7W-Evacuation /Missouri Creek **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities Cultural Sites	*Manage naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic *Increase emphasis on attaining numerous small 30-40 acre fires in mature PJ *Protect scattered oil and gas facilities and known cultural sites when threatened by public land fires	*Limit fires to 200 acres in PJ and sagebrush/greasewood *Maximum acceptable burned acreage per year for the PJ and sagebrush types is 750 acres; decadal maximum for the same types is 1,500 *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel	*No mechanized line construction due to high potential of cultural sites *Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of firefighting equipment *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles *No motorized equipment in Oil Spring Mountain WSA
C8W-Baxter/Douglas Pass **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Mature Forest Types E Douglas Riparian Systems	*Maintain the mature to over-mature forest characteristics as big game security cover and for specialized non-game and fisheries habitat *Promote and/or enhance intra-stand structural complexity (age/composition) in the forest types *Allow fires in the shrub and sagebrush types throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic	*Suppress fires with potential for stand replacement or large scale events in the forest type, notably when fires have the capability or opportunity of exceeding 5 acres *Contain extent of burn to acreage burned in first burning period to avoid potential of including additional coniferous stands *Limit burned acreage to less than 250 acres per decade in the coniferous type *No constraints currently apply to the shrub and sagebrush communities *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel	*No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes *Rehabilitate hand lines and surface disturbances to prevent sediment loads from erosive soils from entering critical fishery habitats *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles *No retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC
C9W-Danforth Hills **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Oil & Gas Facilities	*Manage naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetative mosaic *Protect oil and gas facilities in the Wilson Creek Oil Field and	*Limit fires to 200 acres in any fuel type *Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 1,000 acres in mountain shrub and 750 acres in other fuel types.	*No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils

Powerlines <u>Planned Actions:</u> 2013 – Wilson/Baldy 71 acres MX treatment (Hazard tree removal along roads & trails)	major powerlines crossing the unit when threatened by public land fires	Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 2,500 acres in mountain shrub and 1,500 acres in other fuel types throughout the unit *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels	*Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles
C10W-Fletcher **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 3** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 KV powerline Oil & Gas Facilities	*Manage naturally ignited fires of up to 100 acres in PJ and 200 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic *Protect the Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 KV powerlines	*Limit fires to 250 acres in both PJ and sagebrush *Maximum acceptable burned acres within the unit are 250 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels	*East of Spring Creek: no mechanized fire line construction, and limited retardant use due to high potential of rare plants (listed threatened species), remnant plant associations, and fragile soils *Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails, due to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment of designated roads and no retardant use in the Yanks Gulch ACEC

D Polygons

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

A full range of management responses with an emphasis on a multiple management objective strategy are available within "D" polygons.

A site-specific suppression or management strategy for all natural ignitions based on weather forecasts, fuel conditions and availability of suppression resources that is consistent with the resource management objectives and constraints should be implemented. Once the decadal burn thresholds have been reached by either planned or unplanned ignitions, a review of objectives and strategies should take place to develop new suppression criteria on all wildland fires.

POLYGON NAME	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS	SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS
D1W-Blue Mtn Dinosaur Boundary **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Fragile Soils on Steep Slopes	*Provide a buffer area adjacent to Dinosaur National Monument which enhances the Park Service's ability to implement their fire management objectives within the monument. Buffer area provides a natural fuel break along the Yampa River and Wolf Creek divide separating the important	*None *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse	*No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes *Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils *Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized

Planned Actions: 2013 – Badger Flats 391 acres MX treatment (525 acres had been analyzed for fire)	sagebrush habitats on Blue Mountain	fuels	vehicles
D2W-Bull Canyon **Skull Creek WSA's** **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Use MIST tactics in WSA's	*Manage naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic	*None *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels	*No mechanized line construction due to three wilderness study areas *No motorized vehicle use within the WSAs. Limit surface disturbance from all firefighting activities to minimum necessary to protect life and property *Rehabilitate all disturbance in accordance with interim policy (handbook H-8550-1)
D3W-Citadel/Gray Hills **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 3** Highest Protection Priorities: Use MIST tactics in WSA's	*Manage naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic *Conduct prescribed burns within the mountain shrub type to achieve a younger age class of shrubs for improved big game habitats	*None *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels	*No mechanized line construction due to the Black Mountain and Windy Gulch WSAs *No motorized vehicle use within the WSAs. *Limit surface disturbance from all firefighting activities to a minimum necessary to protect life or property *Rehabilitate all disturbance in accordance with interim policy (handbook H-8550-1)
D4W-Little Hills **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** Highest Protection Priorities: Kendall Peak Communications Site Meeker to CB Tract 345 KV Powerline Oil & Gas Facilities Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	*Manage naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic *Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments on the mountain shrub type to achieve age and structural diversity.	*Protect communications sites on Kendall Peak, Meeker to CB tract 345 KV powerline an oil & gas facilities when threatened by public land fires *Unless a current agreement with the private landowner is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels *Greater sage grouse protection and habitat enhancement will be considered when evaluating natural ignitions for resource benefit	*No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, and fragile soils *Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs and Deer Gulch ACECs *Fires within priority or general habitat, as identified by White River Field Office Wildlife Staff, which are not contained within one full operational period will have a Resource Advisor assigned (per Instruction Memorandum 2011-138). A full range of fire management activities and

			options will be utilized to sustain healthy ecosystems (including Greater Sage-Grouse habitats) within acceptable risk levels. Comply with the policies established in WO-IM-2011-138 (Sage-Grouse Conservation Related to Wildland Fire and Fuels Management) or successor guidance, regarding suppression operations and fuels management activities.
D5W-Cathedral Bluffs Roan Plateau **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Communications Sites Riparian Systems Oil & Gas Facilities Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	*Manage naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic *Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments on mountain shrub and sagebrush type to achieve age and structural diversity	*Protect communications sites on Cathedral Bluffs and oil & gas facilities when threatened by public land fires *Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel *Greater sage grouse protection and habitat enhancement will be considered when evaluating natural ignitions for resource benefit.	*No mechanized line construction due to the Oil Spring Mountain WSA *No motorized vehicle use within the WSA *No mechanized line construction and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, & fragile soils *Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of firefighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants *No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Deer Gulch and South Cathedral Bluffs ACECs *No retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC *Fires within priority or general habitat, as identified by White River Field Office Wildlife Staff, which are not contained within one full operational period will have a Resource Advisor assigned (per Instruction Memorandum 2011-138). *A full range of fire management activities and options will be utilized to sustain healthy ecosystems (including Greater Sage-Grouse habitats) within acceptable risk levels. Comply with the policies established in WO-IM-2011-138 (Sage-Grouse Conservation Related to Wildland Fire and Fuels Management) or successor guidance, regarding suppression operations and fuels management activities

Management Objective Tables Kremmling BLM Resource Area

The Following Statements Apply to the Entire KRFO Planning Area

As called for in the national firefighting standards, the emphasis will be on using minimum impact tactics whenever possible. While fires in A and B category areas may require more aggressive suppression tactics, the emphasis will still be on limited impacts. There is a national emphasis to reduce negative effects from suppression actions.

In general, there will be no aerial fire retardant drops in streams and waterways. Aerial application of retardant should be avoided within 300 feet of a waterway. Fire managers should reference "Guidelines for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant and Foams in Aquatic Environments".

Fire Managers will keep records of water depletions in the Upper Platte and Colorado River Systems on wildland fire operations and submit the usage estimates to the Wildlife Biologist at the Field Office or the Colorado State Office of the BLM.

The BLM will work in cooperation with authorization holders to reduce hazardous fuels that could pose a threat to privately owned surface structures or improvements on public lands. These actions will be analyzed in a separate environmental document. In addition the BLM will take appropriate suppression action on all wildland fires that pose a threat to these facilities or structures. However, the BLM will not be held liable for damages to these facilities and structures as a result of wildland fire when suppression actions are being attempted.

Physical fire suppression impacts will be assessed for rehabilitation needs before release of suppression resources necessary to complete the rehabilitation. All burned areas will be evaluated to determine whether fire rehabilitation is needed. This evaluation would include the following three factors:

1) Risk to life or private property - will these resources be threatened if rehabilitation practices are not implemented.

2) Is the area prone to non-native or unacceptable vegetative species, e.g., exotic annual grasses or noxious weeds, or if the species will not meet Land Use Plan Objectives.

3) Will desirable vegetation re-establish itself in sufficient quantities to stabilize soil and prevent on- or off-site soil erosion problems?

For all escaped wildland fires, if the rehabilitation evaluation indicates problems with criteria, an Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan (EFRP) will be prepared. This plan would be in accordance with the Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook and Kremmling Resource Area RMP. Following approval of the EFRP, the area would be rehabilitated as detailed in the plan.

Emergency rehabilitation plans will address all critical resources, such as cultural, air, water, and soil, threatened or endangered species, and specifically identify how these resources will be addressed in the rehabilitation of the area if appropriate. Reclamation and rehabilitation activities could begin before the end of suppression activities. As unknown cultural sites or threatened or endangered species are identified, they will be evaluated and included in the appropriate category.

In addition to rehabilitation, areas that have been burned will also be evaluated to determine if they need to be rested from activities including livestock grazing, recreation or ground disturbing activities to allow regeneration. Each area will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The standard rest period for post-fire grazing management will be 2 growing seasons.

The Agency will notify all authorization holders and adjacent landowners of the intent to conduct prescribed burns, prior to the initiation of prescribed fire activities. This fire management plan does not specifically address the use of prescribed fire or fire use. Those activities will initiated and evaluated on a case by case basis in coordination with resource objects, other federal agencies and county-wide fire management plans.

Management Strategy: The Appropriate Management Response to all unplanned ignitions within the KRFO would generally be a full suppression action (direct perimeter control).

Criteria to use for developing a suppression response:

Risk to firefighters and public health and safety
Resource Management Objectives and Constraints described in each Polygon
Threats and values to be protected
Weather
Fuel Conditions
Cost efficiencies
Resource Availability

Management strategies and action points will be based on fire activity and location. Normally, specific actions or combinations of actions will be determined on site by the incident commander.

A site-specific suppression or management strategy for all natural ignitions based on weather forecasts, fuel conditions and availability of suppression resources that is consistent with the resource management objectives and constraints should be implemented. Once the decadal burn thresholds have been reached by either planned or unplanned ignitions, a review of objectives and strategies should take place to develop new suppression criteria on all wildland fires.

Suppression Strategies:

Control - Direct perimeter control and extinguishment
Containment - Fire spread is limited by utilizing natural barriers or manually and/or mechanically constructed line.
Confinement - Fire spread is managed by utilizing a combination of direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, fuel, and weather factors.
Control and extinguishment with an emphasis on Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
KB-1	Sagebrush	High	No	Low	N/A	Moderate
KB-2	Lodgepole Pine	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
KB-3	Pinon-Juniper	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
KB-4	Troublesome Wilderness Study Area & Platte River WSA	High	No	Low	N/A	Low

POLYGON NAME	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS	SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS
KB-1 Sagebrush ***259,353 acres BLM*** This area consists of sagebrush/grasslands with rare instances of intermittent timber found in the higher elevations. **Fire Regime: 4** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands Winter Range Oil & Gas Facilities ACEC's Sensitive Soils T&E Species	* The primary objective is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include: • Protect sage grouse, deer, and pronghorn winter range by maintaining and improving browse conditions. • Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. • Provide protection for threatened and endangered plant species and areas with sensitive soils. • Provide Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's) at Ammonite Site and North Park Phacelia Sites. *Management strategy is direct or perimeter control of all wildand fires with no Multiple Management Option.	* Optimally, no more than 5% (approx. 13,000 ac.) of the BLM administered land in this polygon should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.	*Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types. *No mechanized equipment within ACEC boundaries or the sensitive soil areas from the Blue River east to Barger Gulch. Use of mechanized equipment would be avoided in habitats which support federal listed endangered or threatened species including Osterhout milkvetch (*Astragalus osterhoutii*), Penland penstemon (*Penstemon penlandii*) , and North Park phacelia (*Phacelia formosula)*. *Also, use of Chemical fire retardants will be avoided in any habitat occupied by *Osterhout milkvetch, Penland penstemon* or North Park phacelia. *These constraints would be waived when mechanized equipment or use of retardant is necessary to assure fire fighter and public safety.
KB-2 Lodgepole Pine ***91,464 acres BLM*** This areas consist of Lodgepole Pine stands interspersed with spruce/fir and aspen **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands Protect Timber Stands from large scale fire and/or bug infestations Sensitive Soils T&E Species Riparian Areas	*Although, the KRFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include: • Protect stands from large scale fire by sound forest management and fuels reduction practices designed to create mosaics that would disrupt the continuity of crown and ground fuels. • Protect stands from bug infestations through best management practices and fuel reduction projects. *Management strategy is direct or perimeter control of all wildand fires with no Multiple Management Option.	*Optimally, less than 10% (approx. 9000ac.) of BLM managed lands should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.	*Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types. *Use of heavy equipment such as bulldozers would be avoided in areas identified as potential habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis)* where new road or trail construction would be an end result of equipment use. *Use of heavy equipment and chemical retardant in any wet areas including ponds, springs, seeps, which occur in the lodgepole vegetative types would be avoided. These wet areas are potential habitat for boreal toads and should be protected from suppression activities to the extent possible. *These constraints would be waived if heavy equipment or chemical retardants are necessary

			to assure fire fighter and public safety. In this case, post fire management rehabilitation would rehabilitate new roads or trails constructed and/or other impacts to threatened, endangered, and proposed or candidate species as a result of fire suppression activities and rehabilitate to pre-fire conditions, to the extent possible.
KB-3 Pinyon/Juniper ***24,257 acres BLM*** Generally, an overstory of pinyon/juniper interspersed at times with douglas fir, aspen, and small areas of ponderosa pine. **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands Critical Winter Range Sensitive Soils Cultural Sites Developed Recreation Sites and Trails Bald Eagle Winter Habitat	*Although, the KRFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include: • Protect critical winter range for deer and elk. • Provide protection for cultural sites (Yarmony Pit House). • Provide protection for developed recreation sites and trails on or adjacent to Public Lands (Pump House, Radium, Rancho-Del-Rio, and State Bridge). • Protect winter habitat for bald eagles along the Colorado River. *Management strategy is direct or perimeter control of all wildand fires with no Multiple Management Option.	*Optimally, less than 10% (approx.2400ac.) of BLM managed lands should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.	*Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types and near known cultural sites. *Avoid the use of mechanized equipment near known cultural sites or developed recreation areas unless necessary to assure firefighter safety. *Avoid removal of large spruce, fir or cottonwood trees along the Colorado River during suppression activities unless identified as a safety hazard.
KB-4 Troublesome & Platte River Wilderness Study Areas ***8,087 acres BLM*** Primarily, lodgepole pine timber type which bounds the Routt National Forest **Fire Regime: 5** **Condition Class: 2** <u>Highest Protection Priorities:</u> Private Lands, Inholdings & Structures Wilderness Characteristics Riparian Areas	*Although, the KRFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands and adjacent USFS Lands. Additional objectives include: • Provide some form of protection for private inholdings and structures within WSA. • Provide protection of wilderness characteristic in all suppression and prescribed fire operations. Follow H-8550-1 Interim Management Policy For Lands Under Wilderness Review.	*None identified.	*Avoid suppression activities that would unnecessarily impair the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. *Use equipment and tactics designed to minimize impacts to wilderness characteristics. The use of mechanical and earthmoving equipment may be authorized by the agency administrator to meet firefighter safety, protect life and property and minimize suppression impacts to the land. *Use of heavy equipment such as bulldozers would be avoided in areas identified as potential habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis)* where new road or trail construction would be an end result of equipment use.

	• Emphasize use of Minimum Impact Tactics on suppression actions where fire is not threatening private land. *Management strategy is direct or perimeter control of all wildand fires with no Multiple Management Option.		*Use of heavy equipment and chemical retardant in any wet areas including ponds, springs, seeps, which occur in the lodgepole vegetative types would be avoided. *These wet areas are potential habitat for boreal toads and should be protected from suppression activities to the extent possible. These constraints would be waived if heavy equipment or use of chemical retardants is necessary to assure fire fighter safety. In this case, post fire management rehabilitation would rehabilitate new roads or trails constructed and/or other impacts to threatened, endangered, and proposed or candidate species and suitability of the area for preservation as wilderness as a result of fire suppression activities and rehabilitate to pre-fire conditions, to the extent possible.

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN ARAPAHO NWR AND DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-A	Arapaho NWR	High	No	Low	N/A	Low

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

B1-A. ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- 24,800 acres
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge lies along the Illinois River beginning 1 mile south of Walden, Colorado to approximately 14 miles South on Hwy 125.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS: Arapaho NWR is characterized by 14, 600 acres of upland sage brush, 6,900 acres of willow riparian area, 2,425 acres of wet meadow, and 875 surface acres of wetland impoundments. Additionally, the 760 acre Pole Mountain Unit of Arapaho NWR is isolated from the main Refuge, and is located 9 miles south- west of the Arapaho NWR proper. Pole mountain is characterized by aspen, mixed conifer and sage brush habitat types. The entire Refuge is managed to provide high quality wildlife habitat.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The Arapaho NWR is managed to provide high quality wildlife habitats for the diversity of wildlife species found in this high mountain valley. Wildland fire objectives are to suppress wildland fire throughout the Refuge. Additional Objectives include:
   - Suppress wildland fire with minimum resource damage.
   - Utilize minimum impact management actions (MIMA) where feasible and appropriate.
   - (A1-A) Inholding, Burr Ranch
   - (A2-A) Inholding, Anderson Ranch
   - (A3-A) Inholdings, Burr and Stephens pasture.

- (A4-A) Refuge Structures: Headquarters buildings and Residence, Case Ranch Barn, Hampton Ranch Barn, Soap Creek Residence, Hatchery Structures, numerous informational signs, kiosks and boardwalk on the Refuge.
- (A5-A) Endangered species: North Park Phacelia, desirable to suppress fire, however, suppression activities could damage resource.
- Consider heritage Resources during suppression activities.
- Prevent spread of noxious weeds, including yellow toadflax and Canada thistle.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildfire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Illinois River riparian area and meadows are managed wet, therefore heavy equipment access is limited. Minimize retardant use within 300 feet of Illinois River. Dependable water source for dipping is available from Mcfarline Reservoir located 16 miles south of Walden Colorado. Pumping from wetlands/ditches/impoundments is acceptable, however, vehicle/equipment access to these wet sites may be limited due to wet conditions. Fires threatening or located on private land inholdings, contact Jackson County Sheriff at 970-723-4242.

5. MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – DIRECT OR PERIMETER CONTROL

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

MULTIPLE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: No